

What is claimed is:

1. Apparatus for identifying dangerous material, comprising:  
an outer shell;  
5 at least one internal unit disposed within the shell comprised of:  
a tube sealed at a first end and a second end;  
a dynamic needle moveable relative to the shell and having a penetration  
end disposed adjacent the first end of the tube and a proximal end  
disposed within a sleeve, wherein the sleeve surrounds the dynamic needle  
10 and is in a sealed relationship with the tube; and  
a fixed needle affixed to the outer shell, having a penetration end adjacent the  
second end of the tube, and a dispersal end of the fixed needle disposed within the  
outer shell.
- 15 2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the internal unit further comprises:  
an activation handle connected to the dynamic needle and protruding through the outer  
shell.
- 20 3. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein the activation handle is a slider disposed within  
a slot in the outer shell.
4. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein the proximal end of the dynamic needle is  
sealed to a distribution orifice disposed within the activation handle that connects a  
lumen of the dynamic needle and an interior chamber of the tube.
- 25 5. The apparatus of claim 1, comprising at least three internal units.
6. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the outer shell further comprises a removable  
end cap.

7. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the tube is comprised of a cylinder and further comprises at least one sealing cap.

8. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the tube is comprised of glass and the sealing  
5 cap is comprised of a plastics material.

9. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein one or more portions of the apparatus are transparent.

10 10. Apparatus for identifying dangerous material, comprising:

an outer shell;

at least one internal unit disposed within the shell comprised of:

a tube sealed at a first end and a second end;

a dynamic needle moveable relative to the shell and having a penetration

15 end disposed adjacent the first end of the tube and a proximal end

disposed within a sleeve, wherein the sleeve surrounds the dynamic needle

and is in a sealed relationship with the tube; and

a fixed needle affixed to the outer shell, having a penetration end adjacent the

20 second end of the tube, and a dispersal end of the fixed needle disposed within the

outer shell.

11. A method of identifying dangerous material, comprising the steps of  
opening an outer an outer shell;

placing an open end of the outer shell in contact with a substance to be tested;

25 forcing the tube against a fixed needle affixed to the outer shell; and

moving a dynamic needle relative to the shell to puncture a tube sealed at a first  
end and a second end,

whereby the tube is evacuated of its contents by said contents passing through the  
fixed needle and a reaction occurs to enable the determination of he presence of a  
30 dangerous material.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the step of forcing the tube against a fixed needle comprises moving an activation handle to cause an assembly containing a tube to move relative to the outer shell

5 13. The method according to claim 13, wherein the step of moving an activation handle comprises sliding an external handle within a slot.

10 14. The method according to claim 11, wherein the step of moving a dynamic needle relative to the shell further comprises the step of creating a volume of relatively high pressure in fluid communication with the dynamic needle, whereby flow is established into the tube to assist in the evacuation of its contents.

15 15. The method of claim 14 wherein the step of creating a volume of relatively high pressure in fluid communication with the dynamic needle further comprises the step of providing one or more orifices at one end of an assembly connected to the dynamic needle.

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